

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AMARILLO DIVISION**

**GUADALUPE FRIAS,
Plaintiff,**

v.

**STATE FARM LLOYDS AND
DEREK R. HOUSTON,
Defendants.**

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CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

JURY DEMAND

PLAINTIFF’S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT:

COMES NOW, Guadalupe Frias (“Plaintiff”), and files this *Plaintiff’s Original Complaint*, complaining of State Farm Lloyds (“State Farm”) and Derek R. Houston (“Houston”) (to whom will be collectively referred as “Defendants”), and for cause of action, Plaintiff would respectfully show this Honorable Court the following:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Guadalupe Frias is a citizen of the State of Texas who resides in Potter County, Texas.
2. Defendant State Farm Lloyds is an unincorporated association engaged in the business of writing insurance on a “Lloyd’s plan” as defined in and created by Chapter 941 of the Texas Insurance Code. For the purposes of diversity jurisdiction, an unincorporated association’s citizenship is determined by the citizenship of its members, and, here, State Farm’s members are individual underwriters, all of whom are citizens of the State of Illinois. Accordingly, State Farm is citizen of the State of Illinois engaged in the business

of insurance in the State of Texas and pursuant to Chapter 804 of the Texas Insurance Code, this defendant may be served by and through its designated Attorney for Service: Corporation Service Company, 211 E. 7th St., Ste. 620, Austin, Texas 78701-3218.

3. Defendant Derek R. Houston is an individual adjuster engaged in the business of adjusting insurance claims in the State of Texas and citizen and domiciliary of the State of Georgia. This defendant may be served with personal process by a process server at his place of residence at 4422 Walnut Creek Dr. NW, Kennesaw, Georgia 30152.

JURISDICTION

4. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, this Court has original jurisdiction of this action because the matter in controversy exceeds Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of interest and costs, and there is complete diversity of citizenship between the parties because, as more fully described above, Plaintiff and Defendants are citizens of different states.

VENUE

5. Venue is proper in this judicial district and division pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because Plaintiff's insured real property made the basis of this suit is situated in this district and division and all or a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this district and division.

FACTS

6. Plaintiff is the owner of a Texas Homeowners' Insurance Policy (hereinafter referred to as "the Policy"), which was issued by State Farm.

7. Plaintiff owns the insured property, which is specifically located at 1704 North Lake Street, Amarillo, Texas 79102, in Potter County (hereinafter referred to as “the Property”).
8. State Farm sold the Policy insuring the Property to Plaintiff.
9. On or about May 28, 2013, a hail storm and/or windstorm struck Potter County, Texas, causing severe damage to homes and businesses throughout the area, including Plaintiff’s residence. Specifically, Plaintiff’s roof sustained extensive damage during the storm. Water intrusion through the roof caused significant damage throughout the entire home and garage including, but not limited to, the home’s ceilings, walls, insulation, and flooring. Strong winds caused the entire structure to shift on its frame and resulted in additional damages to the Property. For example, the walls and/or ceilings throughout the home have cracks. Plaintiff’s home also sustained substantial structural and exterior damage during the storm, as well as damage to the siding and window(s). Furthermore, the storm caused significant damage to the detached garage, carport, mailbox, and the air conditioning unit located on the Property. Shortly after the storm, Plaintiff filed a claim with her insurance company, State Farm, for the damages to her home caused by the hail storm and/or windstorm.
10. Plaintiff submitted a claim to State Farm against the Policy for Other Structure Damage, Roof Damage, Structural Damage, Water Damage, and Wind Damage the Property sustained as a result of the hail storm and/or windstorm.
11. Plaintiff asked that State Farm cover the cost of repairs to the Property including, but not limited to, repair and/or replacement of the roof and repair of the structural, exterior, and interior water damages pursuant to the Policy.

12. Defendant State Farm assigned Defendant Houston as the individual adjuster on the claim. Defendant Houston was improperly trained and failed to perform a thorough investigation of Plaintiff's claim. Specifically, on or about June 23, 2013, Houston conducted a substandard inspection of Plaintiff's Property during which he spent an inadequate amount of time inspecting the Property and failed to thoroughly scope all of the damages to the Property. The inadequacy of Houston's inspection and investigation is evident in his report, which failed to include all storm damages the Property sustained and/or reported by Plaintiff to State Farm. Specifically, Houston failed to include a significant portion of the interior water damages in his report and only allowed for minor repairs to the living room and kitchen. Houston also omitted many of the exterior damages from his report including, but not limited to, damage to the detached garage, carport, and air conditioning unit.
13. Moreover, the damages that Houston actually included in his report were grossly undervalued. Specifically, Houston underpriced the cost of materials required for necessary repairs, including the allotment for the roof, incorrectly applied material sales tax, and failed to include overhead and profit.
14. Houston also completely failed to give any reason or explanation for his decision to not compensate Plaintiff for all of the damages she had reported to State Farm. Houston merely states that his report is the basis of Plaintiff's claim payment, but the report also fails to give any sort of reason or explanation as to why so many of Plaintiff's covered damages were omitted and/or underpaid. The items were simply ignored by Defendant Houston. Ultimately, Houston failed to properly scope Plaintiff's damages and underestimated the cost of repairs to the damages, thereby failing to allow for adequate

funds to cover the cost of repairs to Plaintiff's Property. Houston's inadequate investigation of the claim was relied upon by State Farm in this action and resulted in Plaintiff's claim being undervalued and underpaid.

15. Defendant State Farm, along with other State Farm personnel, failed to thoroughly review and properly oversee the work of the assigned adjusters, including Defendant Houston, ultimately approving an improper adjustment of and an inadequate, unfair settlement of Plaintiff's claim. Defendants State Farm and Houston misrepresented to Plaintiff that the estimate included all of her covered storm damages and were adequate to cover all the repairs; however, the damages included in the estimates were grossly undervalued and a significant portion of the damages were either ignored or improperly adjusted.
16. Together, Defendants State Farm and Houston set out to deny and/or underpay on properly covered damages. State Farm and Houston misrepresented to Plaintiff that Houston's estimate included all of Plaintiff's properly covered storm damages and made sufficient allowances to cover the cost of repairs to Plaintiff's Property pursuant to the Policy when, in fact, the estimate failed to include many of Plaintiff's properly covered storm damages and allowed for an amount wholly insufficient to cover the cost of repairs to Plaintiff's Property. As a result of this unreasonable investigation, including the under-scoping of Plaintiff's storm damages during the investigation and failure to provide full coverage for the damages sustained, Plaintiff's claim was improperly adjusted, and she was denied adequate and sufficient payment to repair her home. The mishandling of Plaintiff's claim has also caused a delay in her ability to fully repair her home, which has resulted in additional damages. To this date, Plaintiff has yet to receive the full payment to which she is entitled under the Policy.

17. As detailed in the paragraphs below, State Farm wrongfully denied Plaintiff's claim for repairs of the Property, even though the Policy provided coverage for losses such as those suffered by Plaintiff. Furthermore, State Farm underpaid some of Plaintiff's claims by not providing full coverage for the damages sustained by Plaintiff, as well as under-scoping the damages during its investigation.
18. To date, State Farm continues to delay in the payment for the damages to the property. As such, Plaintiff has not been paid in full for the damages to her home.
19. Defendant State Farm failed to perform its contractual duties to adequately compensate Plaintiff under the terms of the Policy. Specifically, it refused to pay the full proceeds of the Policy, although due demand was made for proceeds to be paid in an amount sufficient to cover the damaged property, and all conditions precedent to recovery upon the Policy had been carried out and accomplished by Plaintiff. State Farm's conduct constitutes a breach of the insurance contract between State Farm and Plaintiff.
20. Defendants State Farm and Houston misrepresented to Plaintiff that the damage to the Property was not covered under the Policy, even though the damage was caused by a covered occurrence. Defendants State Farm's and Houston's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(1).
21. Defendants State Farm and Houston failed to make an attempt to settle Plaintiff's claim in a fair manner, although they were aware of their liability to Plaintiff under the Policy. Defendants State Farm's and Houston's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(2)(A).

22. Defendants State Farm and Houston failed to explain to Plaintiff the reasons for their offer of an inadequate settlement. Specifically, Defendants State Farm and Houston failed to offer Plaintiff adequate compensation, without any explanation why full payment was not being made. Furthermore, Defendants State Farm and Houston did not communicate that any future settlements or payments would be forthcoming to pay for the entire losses covered under the Policy, nor did they provide any explanation for the failure to adequately settle Plaintiff's claim. Defendants State Farm's and Houston's conduct is a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(3).
23. Defendants State Farm and Houston failed to affirm or deny coverage of Plaintiff's claim within a reasonable time. Specifically, Plaintiff did not receive timely indication of acceptance or rejection, regarding the full and entire claim, in writing from Defendants State Farm and Houston. Defendants State Farm's and Houston's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(4).
24. Defendants State Farm and Houston refused to fully compensate Plaintiff, under the terms of the Policy, even though Defendants State Farm and Houston failed to conduct a reasonable investigation. Specifically, Defendants State Farm and Houston performed an outcome-oriented investigation of Plaintiff's claim, which resulted in a biased, unfair, and inequitable evaluation of Plaintiff's losses on the Property. Defendants State Farm's and Houston's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(7).

25. Defendant State Farm failed to meet its obligations under the Texas Insurance Code regarding timely acknowledging Plaintiff's claim, beginning an investigation of Plaintiff's claim, and requesting all information reasonably necessary to investigate Plaintiff's claim, within the statutorily mandated time of receiving notice of Plaintiff's claim. State Farm's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims. TEX. INS. CODE §542.055.
26. Defendant State Farm failed to accept or deny Plaintiff's full and entire claim within the statutorily mandated time of receiving all necessary information. State Farm's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims. TEX. INS. CODE §542.056.
27. Defendant State Farm failed to meet its obligations under the Texas Insurance Code regarding payment of claim without delay. Specifically, it has delayed full payment of Plaintiff's claim longer than allowed and, to date, Plaintiff has not received full payment for her claim. State Farm's conduct constitutes a violation of the Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims. TEX. INS. CODE §542.058.
28. From and after the time Plaintiff's claim was presented to Defendant State Farm, the liability of State Farm to pay the full claim in accordance with the terms of the Policy was reasonably clear. However, State Farm has refused to pay Plaintiff in full, despite there being no basis whatsoever on which a reasonable insurance company would have relied to deny the full payment. State Farm's conduct constitutes a breach of the common law duty of good faith and fair dealing.

29. Defendants State Farm and Houston knowingly or recklessly made false representations, as described above, as to material facts and/or knowingly concealed all or part of material information from Plaintiff.
30. As a result of Defendants State Farm's and Houston's wrongful acts and omissions, Plaintiff was forced to retain the professional services of the attorney and law firm who are representing her with respect to these causes of action.
31. Plaintiff's experience is not an isolated case. The acts and omissions State Farm committed in this case, or similar acts and omissions, occur with such frequency that they constitute a general business practice of State Farm with regard to handling these types of claims. State Farm's entire process is unfairly designed to reach favorable outcomes for the company at the expense of the policyholders.

CAUSES OF ACTION:

CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST HOUSTON

**NONCOMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS INSURANCE CODE:
UNFAIR SETTLEMENT PRACTICES**

32. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges, and adopts by reference paragraphs 1-31 as though fully set forth herein.
33. Defendant State Farm assigned Defendant Houston to adjust the claim. Defendant Houston was improperly trained to handle claims of this nature and performed an unreasonable investigation of Plaintiff's damages. During the investigation, the adjuster failed to properly assess Plaintiff's hail storm and/or windstorm damages. The adjuster also omitted covered damages from his report, including many of Plaintiff's interior damages. In addition, the damages that the adjuster did include in the estimate were severely underestimated.

34. The unreasonable investigation of Plaintiff's damages as well as its consequences can all be attributed to Defendant State Farm's inadequate policies and procedures and its failure to use properly trained adjusters on its losses.
35. Defendant Houston's conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a). All violations under this article are made actionable by TEX. INS. CODE §541.151.
36. Defendant Houston is individually liable for his unfair and deceptive acts, irrespective of the fact he was acting on behalf of State Farm, because he is a "person" as defined by TEX. INS. CODE §541.002(2). The term "person" is defined as "any individual, corporation, association, partnership, reciprocal or interinsurance exchange, Lloyds plan, fraternal benefit society, or other legal entity engaged in the business of insurance, including an agent, broker, *adjuster* or life and health insurance counselor." TEX. INS. CODE §541.002(2) (emphasis added). (See also *Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. v. Garrison Contractors, Inc.*, 966 S.W.2d 482, 484 (Tex. 1998) (holding an insurance company employee to be a "person" for the purpose of bringing a cause of action against him or her under the Texas Insurance Code and subjecting him or her to individual liability)).
37. Falsehoods and misrepresentations may be communicated by actions as well as by the spoken word; therefore, deceptive conduct is equivalent to a verbal representation. Defendant's misrepresentations by means of deceptive conduct include, but are not limited to: (1) failing to conduct a reasonable inspection and investigation of Plaintiff's damages; (2) stating that Plaintiff's damages were less severe than they in fact were; (3) using his own statements about the non-severity of the damage as a basis for denying

properly covered damages and/or underpaying damages; and (4) failing to provide an adequate explanation for the inadequate compensation Plaintiff received. Defendant Houston's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of misrepresenting to Plaintiff material facts relating to the coverage at issue, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(1).

38. Defendant Houston's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of failing to attempt in good faith to effectuate a prompt, fair, and equitable settlement of the claim, even though liability under the Policy is reasonably clear, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(2)(A).

39. Defendant Houston failed to explain to Plaintiff the reasons for their offer of an inadequate settlement. Specifically, Defendant Houston failed to offer Plaintiff adequate compensation without any explanation as to why full payment was not being made. Furthermore, Defendants did not communicate that any future settlements or payments would be forthcoming to pay for the entire losses covered under the Policy, nor did they provide any explanation for the failure to adequately settle Plaintiff's claim. The unfair settlement practice of Defendant Houston as described above, of failing to promptly provide Plaintiff with a reasonable explanation of the basis in the Policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for the offer of a compromise settlement of Plaintiff's claim, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(3).

40. Defendant Houston's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of failing within a reasonable time to affirm or deny coverage of the claim to Plaintiff, or to submit a reservation of rights to Plaintiff, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(4).
41. Defendant Houston did not properly inspect the Property and failed to account for and/or undervalued many of Plaintiff's exterior and interior damages, although reported by Plaintiff to State Farm. Furthermore, Houston improperly withheld prospective contractors' overhead and profit and material sales tax for certain items in determining the actual cash value of Plaintiff's loss under the Policy. Defendant Houston's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of refusing to pay Plaintiff's claim without conducting a reasonable investigation, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(7).

CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

FRAUD

42. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges, and adopts by reference paragraphs 1-41 as though fully set forth herein.
43. Defendants State Farm and Houston are liable to Plaintiff for common law fraud.
44. The intentional undervaluing of covered storm damage by Houston and State Farm is prevalent in State Farm's claim handling practices. State Farm and Houston had an "eye to deny" Plaintiff's claims. This is evident in the superficial estimates and denials of the claims by the adjuster and State Farm even when no proper investigation or inspection of the damages had been made. For example, Defendant Houston's assessment failed to

allow sufficient funds to cover the cost to repair the extensive and obvious damage to Plaintiff's property. Moreover, State Farm and Houston severely underestimated and undervalued the cost of repairs. Specifically, they failed to allow sufficient funds to cover the cost of repairs.

45. Defendants State Farm and Houston misrepresented to Plaintiff that the estimate included all the covered hail storm and/or windstorm damages and was adequate to cover all the repairs; however, the estimate of Plaintiff's loss did not include many of the covered damages that were caused by the storm.
46. Furthermore, attached to Defendant Houston's estimate is a Structural Damage Claim Policy from State Farm which states "We want you to receive quality repair work to restore the damage to your property." These statements are untrue and constitute misrepresentations.
47. State Farm and Houston knew at the time the above misrepresentation contained in the estimate was made to Plaintiff that it was false because they failed to include all of Plaintiff's hail storm and/or windstorm damages in the report. Houston, who investigated and handled Plaintiff's claim in accordance with the foregoing training, direction, and instruction provided by Defendant State Farm, failed to perform a thorough inspection and evaluation of Plaintiff's hail storm and/or windstorm damages, failed to cover claims that were clearly covered and, thus, undervalued and under paid Plaintiff's claim; thereby denying properly covered damages. As a result, Plaintiff relied upon the actions and statements of Defendants by not repairing the damages for lack of funds, and/or making temporary repairs using her own limited out-of-pocket funds, further prolonging Plaintiff's hardship of living in a damaged house.

48. Moreover, State Farm initially represented in its Policy that covered damages would be insured against loss. To her detriment, Plaintiff purchased State Farm's policy in exchange for a benefit State Farm knew she would not fully receive. State Farm knowingly defrauds its customers by withholding benefits owed under policies it writes, sells and markets by strictly admonishing any adjuster or employee who attempts to properly compensate policyholders under the terms of the policy.
49. Each and every one of the representations, as described above, concerned material facts for the reason that absent such representations, Plaintiff would not have acted as they did, and which Defendants State Farm and Houston knew were false or made recklessly without any knowledge of their truth as a positive assertion.
50. The statements were made with the intention that they should be acted upon by Plaintiff, who in turn acted in reliance upon the statements, thereby causing Plaintiff to suffer injury and constituting common law fraud.

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT FRAUD

51. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges, and adopts by reference paragraphs 1-50 as though fully set forth herein.
52. Defendants State Farm and Houston are liable to Plaintiff for conspiracy to commit fraud. Defendants State Farm and Houston were members of a combination of two or more persons whose object was to accomplish an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means. In reaching a meeting of the minds regarding the course of action to be taken against Plaintiff, Defendants State Farm and Houston committed an unlawful, overt act to further the object or course of action. Plaintiff suffered injury as a proximate result.

CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST STATE FARM ONLY

- 53. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges, and adopts by reference paragraphs 1-52 as though fully set forth herein.
- 54. Defendant State Farm is liable to Plaintiff for intentional breach of contract, as well as intentional violations of the Texas Insurance Code, and intentional breach of the common law duty of good faith and fair dealing.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

- 55. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges, and adopts by reference paragraphs 1-55 as though fully set forth herein.
- 56. Defendant State Farm's conduct constitutes a breach of the insurance contract made between State Farm and Plaintiff.
- 57. Defendant State Farm's failure and/or refusal, as described above, to pay the adequate compensation as it is obligated to do under the terms of the Policy in question, and under the laws of the State of Texas, constitutes a breach of State Farm's insurance contract with Plaintiff.

**NONCOMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS INSURANCE CODE:
UNFAIR SETTLEMENT PRACTICES**

- 58. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges, and adopts by reference paragraphs 1-57 as though fully set forth herein.
- 59. Defendant State Farm's conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a). All violations under this article are made actionable by TEX. INS. CODE §541.151.
- 60. Defendant State Farm's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of misrepresenting to Plaintiff material facts relating to the coverage at issue, constitutes an unfair method of

competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(1).

61. Defendant State Farm's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of failing to attempt in good faith to effectuate a prompt, fair, and equitable settlement of the claim, even though State Farm's liability under the Policy was reasonably clear, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(2)(A).
62. Defendant State Farm's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of failing to promptly provide Plaintiff with a reasonable explanation of the basis in the Policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for its offer of a compromise settlement of the claim, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(3).
63. Defendant State Farm's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of failing within a reasonable time to affirm or deny coverage of the claim to Plaintiff, or to submit a reservation of rights to Plaintiff, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(4).
64. Defendant State Farm's unfair settlement practice, as described above, of refusing to pay Plaintiff's claim without conducting a reasonable investigation, constitutes an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance. TEX. INS. CODE §541.060(a)(7).

**NONCOMPLIANCE WITH TEXAS INSURANCE CODE:
THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS**

- 65. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges, and adopts by reference paragraphs 1-64 as though fully set forth herein.
- 66. Defendant State Farm's conduct constitutes multiple violations of the Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims. All violations made under this article are made actionable by TEX. INS. CODE §542.060.
- 67. Defendant State Farm's failure to acknowledge receipt of Plaintiff's claim, commence investigation of the claim, and request from Plaintiff all items, statements, and forms that it reasonably believed would be required within the applicable time constraints, as described above, constitutes a non-prompt payment of claims and a violation of TEX. INS. CODE §542.055.
- 68. Defendant State Farm's failure to notify Plaintiff in writing of its acceptance or rejection of the claim within the applicable time constraints, constitutes a non-prompt payment of the claim. TEX. INS. CODE §542.056.
- 69. Defendant State Farm's delay of the payment of Plaintiff's claim following its receipt of all items, statements, and forms reasonably requested and required, longer than the amount of time provided for, as described above, constitutes a non-prompt payment of the claim. TEX. INS. CODE §542.058.

ACTS CONSTITUTING ACTING AS AGENT

- 70. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges, and adopts by reference paragraphs 1-69 as though fully set forth herein.
- 71. As referenced and described above, and further conduct throughout this litigation and lawsuit, Houston is an agent of State Farm based on his acts during the handling of this

claim, including inspections, adjustments, and aiding in adjusting a loss for or on behalf of the insurer. TEX. INS. CODE §4001.051.

72. Separately, and/or in the alternative, as referenced and described above, State Farm ratified the actions and conduct of Houston including the completion of his duties under the common law and statutory law.

BREACH OF THE DUTY OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING

73. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges, and adopts by reference paragraphs 1-72 as though fully set forth herein.
74. Defendant State Farm's conduct constitutes a breach of the common law duty of good faith and fair dealing owed to insureds in insurance contracts.
75. Defendant State Farm's failure, as described above, to adequately and reasonably investigate and evaluate Plaintiff's claim, although, at that time, State Farm knew or should have known by the exercise of reasonable diligence that its liability was reasonably clear, constitutes a breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing.

KNOWLEDGE

76. Each of the acts described above, together and singularly, was done "knowingly," as that term is used in the Texas Insurance Code, and was a producing cause of Plaintiff's damages described herein.

DAMAGES

77. Plaintiff incorporates, re-alleges, and adopts by reference paragraphs 1-76 as though fully set forth herein.
78. Plaintiff would show that all of the aforementioned acts, taken together or singularly, constitute the producing causes of the damages sustained by Plaintiff.

79. As previously mentioned, the damages caused by the May 28, 2013, hail storm and/or windstorm have not been properly addressed or repaired in the months since the storm, causing further damages to the Property, and causing undue hardship and burden to Plaintiff. These damages are a direct result of Defendants State Farm's and Houston's mishandling of Plaintiff's claim in violation of the laws set forth above.
80. For breach of contract, Plaintiff is entitled to regain the benefit of her bargain, which is the amount of her claim, together with attorney's fees.
81. For noncompliance with the Texas Insurance Code, Unfair Settlement Practices, Plaintiff is entitled to actual damages, which include the loss of the benefits that should have been paid pursuant to the policy, mental anguish, court costs, and attorney's fees. For knowing conduct of the acts described above, Plaintiff asks for three times her actual damages. TEX. INS. CODE §541.152.
82. For noncompliance with Texas Insurance Code, Prompt Payment of Claims, Plaintiff is entitled to the amount of her claim, as well as eighteen (18) percent interest per annum on the amount of such claim as damages, together with attorney's fees. TEX. INS. CODE §542.060.
83. For breach of the common law duty of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiff is entitled to compensatory damages, including all forms of loss resulting from the insurer's breach of duty, such as additional costs, economic hardship, losses due to nonpayment of the amount the insurer owed, exemplary damages, and damages for emotional distress.
84. For fraud, Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual damages and exemplary damages for knowingly fraudulent and malicious representations, along with attorney's fees, interest, and court costs.

85. For the prosecution and collection of this claim, Plaintiff has been compelled to engage the services of the attorney whose name is subscribed to this pleading. Therefore, Plaintiff is entitled to recover a sum for the reasonable and necessary services of Plaintiff's attorney in the preparation and trial of this action, including any appeals to the Court of Appeals and/or the Supreme Court of Texas.

JURY DEMAND

86. Plaintiff hereby requests that all causes of action alleged herein be tried before a jury consisting of citizens residing in Potter County, Texas. Plaintiff hereby tenders the appropriate jury fee.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, Plaintiff prays that upon trial hereof, said Plaintiff have and recover such sums as would reasonably and justly compensate her in accordance with the rules of law and procedure, as to actual damages, treble damages under the Texas Insurance Code, and all punitive and exemplary damages as may be found. In addition, Plaintiff requests the award of attorney's fees for the trial and any appeal of this case, for all costs of Court on her behalf expended, for prejudgment and postjudgment interest as allowed by law, and for any other and further relief, either at law or in equity, to which she may show herself justly entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSTYN LAW

/s/ René M. Sigman

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